

RED RIOTERS SLAM ASSESSMENT WORKERS CLASH WITH POLICE

Fifteen Killed, 40 Wounded in Fighting—General Strike Program Blocked.

RHENISH PRUSSIA CITIES IN 'NON-MILITARY' SIEGE

Government Forces Appear to Hold Control—Thousand Radicals Captured in Factory.

By the Associated Press.
ESSEN, Germany, March 29.—Fifteen rioters were killed and forty others wounded in a clash with the security police here.

The attempt to bring on a general strike in this region has so far failed.

"An exceptional status" has been proclaimed for Dortmund, Bochum, Gelsenkirchen and other points in Rhensia Prussia.

The "exceptional status" referred to presumably is similar to or identical with the "non-military state of siege," which has been put into force by the German authorities in parts of central Germany, affected by the communist exception of the minor outbreak in the American bridgehead region Monday, which was promptly and effectively dealt with by the American military police.

Orders reported in the foregoing are the first to be recorded in the Rhine area since the outbreak of the communist rising in Prussian Saxony. Whether or not these movements are connected does not yet appear.

Anxiety in Berlin.
Berlin dispatches filed last Monday indicated some anxiety in governmental circles over the development of possible disturbances in the Ruhr.

Tuesday an attempt by the extremists to tie up the big industrial and other plants in a general strike being prevented. The Wilhelmstrasse was ordered closed to traffic and all the approaches to the foreign office and other government buildings were guarded by troops.

Last reports from the Ruhr indicate that the situation had not materially changed, the principal trouble being sporadic outbreaks at points where the security police had as yet failed to control in the roundup of rioters in these police forces were engaged.

Essen is a central point in the Rhine industrial region and is immediately adjacent to the Ruhr, recently occupied by the allies in extending their zone to include the Ruhr coal ports of Dortmund and Essen.

In which allied troops are now located, are situated at the mouth of the Ruhr within ten miles of the Ruhr, and that city could any extension of the allied occupation area in that direction be deemed advisable.

1,000 REDS CAPTURED.
Important Gains Made by Government at Leuna Plant.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, March 29.—An important gain was made today by the government forces in the Ruhr, when troops and security police surrounded the Leuna plant at Leuna, which has been a communist stronghold for the past several days, and forced the insurgents to surrender.

The insurgents, against whom the attack was opened, are immediately adjacent to the Ruhr, and offered stubborn resistance, but their escape was cut off on all sides, and they were obliged to capitulate.

The troops took 1,000 prisoners and seized large supplies of rifles, machine guns and ammunition.

REVOLT BREAKS OUT ANEW.
Attempts to Seize Ruhr Cities Fail in Most Instances.

By Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News.
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BERLIN, Germany, March 29.—The spirit of revolution, flickering up afresh in various parts of Germany after having subsided a short time ago, is again being kindled. Communist uprisings are reported from central Germany as well as the Ruhr.

Radical attempts to seize the Ruhr centers Remscheid and Bochum failed as the result of the carefully prepared resistance of the government troops, but the rebels succeeded in capturing the important Ruhr city of Solingen, where they have set up a soviet government after entraining themselves.

At Remscheid, near Berlin, where was located the largest arsenal of arms and ammunition in Germany, ten communist entered the city and held up all the employees at the point of revolvers, herded them into a small room and ordered them to work under the machinery and then made their escape by automobile. The employees were able to reach out of their prison, however, and get away from the works. With the aid of the police, they showed great courage, they succeeded in putting out the fire, which was burning close to the percussion.

Berlin itself is very quiet, though the people are nervous in the expectation of new outbreaks. Today or tomorrow, when the employees return after the Easter holidays, the government is expected to send regular troops to the endarmen of the Ruhr, so that many thousands have been massed along a Silesian front that there are scarcely enough left at any point in Germany to protect the government against the risings such as have occurred in the last few days.

The strange feature of the present situation in Germany is the fact that affairs have been extraordinarily quiet in the southern air removal, the parts of Germany which have resisted the disarmament demands and where the "Ordnung" or "order" of armed civilian militia reigns supreme.

SUCCEEDS N. H. DAVIS.
H. P. Fletcher U. S. Member of Communications Conference.

Henry P. Fletcher, undersecretary of state, has been detailed to represent the United States on the international communications conference in place of Norman H. Davis, former undersecretary of state, who has resigned.

PROSPECT IN JAUNT AROUND ELLIPSE IN SNAPPY MORNING AIR

The brisk, snappy air and the sunshine were too much for President Harding this morning when he started from the White House to the executive offices.

After inhaling deeply of the fresh breeze he hurried back into the White House, donned his golf cap and called for Laddie Boy. While he was waiting, he was joined by Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, his personal physician, and a number of other officials. The President was kept busy acknowledging salutations until the south side of the ellipse was reached, where but few persons were encountered.

Laddie Boy was unleashed and he rushed back and forth at the head of the walkers. The President arrived at his ministerial duties at 9:30 a.m., he said, as he hurried to his desk and the pile of business awaiting him.

When Congress convenes in extraordinary session, one week from next Monday, it will disclose the existence of two different plans for remedying the economic and industrial situation.

One plan, which best the country, one will be the condition that no legislation can help business until there has been an after-war settlement with Europe. The other suggests a temporary high tariff wall to keep out imports and turn the home market over to home producers.

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WAR RISK IN VIEWS OF REMEDY NEEDED FOR ECONOMIC ills

Congress at Coming Session to Face Differences on Pending Problems.

AFTER-WAR SETTLEMENTS FACTOR IN DISCUSSION

Old Guard Resolves to Steer Clear of Versailles Treaty and League Issues.

BY N. O. MESSENGER.
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DAVES WILL LEAD WAR RISK INQUIRY

Vocational Training and Care of Wounded Also Under New Committee.

Robert Rosenbluth, Implicated in Slaying of Maj. Cronkhite, Agrees to Stand Trial.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Robert Rosenbluth, former United States Army captain, charged with having caused the murder of Maj. Alexander Cronkhite at Camp Lewis, Wash., October 25, 1918, was released today by Federal Judge John C. Knox on a \$25,000 bond.

He agreed to return to Seattle to answer the charge pending against him there in the United States district court.

A committee of eleven, headed by Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, who served as a brigadier general with the American expeditionary forces, was appointed by President Harding today to conduct an inquiry "into the administration of the war risk bureau, board for vocational training and care and treatment of wounded or impaired service men generally."

Although detailed plans have not been formulated for the investigation, the President's ideas as to the trend it should take were communicated to Mr. Dawes and three other former service men at a White House dinner last night.

In addition to Mr. Dawes the members are: Franklin W. Dyer, chief of the National Command of the American Legion; Thomas W. Miller of Delaware, alien property custodian; Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York, a sister of former President Roosevelt; John L. Lewis of Indianapolis, head of the United Mine Workers of America; Franklin D. Oller of Philadelphia, former national commander of the American Legion; and Henry R. H. of Pittsburgh; Milton J. Foreman of Chicago; Henry S. Berry of Hendersonville, Tenn.; and T. V. O'Connor of Buffalo, head of the Longshoremen's Union.

In announcing selection of the committee White House officials issued a brief statement which said: "The President thinks the inquiry will clear the situation, enable Congress and the administration to fix upon a policy which looks far into the future and will bring about correct inadequate hospital service."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 29.—New York Central headquarters here received a report from their superintendent at Erie, Pa., that John Burroughs, naturalist, died on a New York Central train near Kingsville, Ohio, on his way home from California, at 2 o'clock this morning. He had been very ill for six weeks with an abscess on the chest and heart and with kidney complications.

He was so eager to get home that the long journey was undertaken with the hope that he could survive. The end came suddenly, a few minutes after he had asked: "How near home are we?"

His physician, Dr. Clara Barrus; his granddaughter, Ursula Burroughs, and the Misses Elinor and Harriet Burroughs accompanied him on the journey.

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The report says the lady physician was accompanying Mr. Burroughs on his journey. He was boarded the train at Chicago and was bound for Cleveland. The train conductor reported at Buffalo that he was first told of the death shortly before reaching Buffalo, when he was asked to file several telegrams to friends of Mr. Burroughs announcing his death. New York Central officials here understood the body was taken east from Buffalo.

Dean of Nature Writers.
John Burroughs was the venerable dean of nature writers in the United States. He was a naturalist, a philosopher, a poet, a naturalist, a philosopher, a poet, a naturalist, a philosopher, a poet.

He was born in 1837. In 1863 he went to Washington with something of an inclination to enlist in the Union Army, but he decided to seek a government office. It is related that with only a few of his books he walked into the Treasury Department and asked for a job. He was given a position as a clerk.

There are plenty of lobbyists at the legislative end of Pennsylvania avenue, but the growth of the same class of trouble-makers at the executive end of Pennsylvania avenue is comparatively recent.

Secretary Hughes is not easily influenced and the lobbyists will not get very far, but they have a tremendous capacity for misrepresenting conditions in Mexico and they have already begun the campaign against the United States.

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SITS WITH CABINET.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Acts for Secretary Denby.

As acting secretary of the Navy, in the absence of Secretary Denby, Theodore Roosevelt attended today's cabinet meeting, held in the room where his father presided over the meetings of his cabinet.

FREEZING WEATHER DOES BIG DAMAGE

Widespread Injury to Fruit. Mercury Drops 56 Degrees Here—Winds High.

Tremendous damage to fruit throughout the middle west and the Atlantic states as far south as Tennessee and northern Texas was reported to the weather bureau today as the result of the almost unprecedented drop in temperature.

The driving rain and wind, followed by the drop to freezing and below, did much damage to fruit and flowers in the District and nearby Virginia and Maryland, shoots in many instances were killed and their water-soaked condition.

The bureau of markets and bureau of crop estimates of the Department of Agriculture were chary today in regard to reports of the freeze from throughout the country. Employees of the fruit and vegetable division of the former bureau who live in nearby states spoke of personal experience, but would give no official estimate of damages nor of reports as to damages.

Fall of 56 Degrees Here.
A drop in temperature of 56 degrees was registered at the weather bureau here, going down from 32 degrees yesterday afternoon to 26 early today. A drop of 60 degrees, believed to be a record, was registered at the weather bureau at Washington, which registered 88 degrees yesterday afternoon against 28 degrees early today.

High winds prevailed last night, but police reports show that very little damage was done, although five trees were blown down and many others were broken from several other trees.

Flowering plants in and about the city were killed, and many of the blossoms of small plants were stiffened by the cold, with the morning sun.

The beautiful rosebush in front of the weather bureau was ruined by the freezing temperatures, predicted for this vicinity again tonight by the weather bureau.

Freezing temperatures, predicted for this vicinity again tonight by the weather bureau, will be followed by a finishing touch to the damage to fruit done last night, in the estimate of the bureau.

Warmer weather tomorrow, following freezing again tonight, with continued fair, is forecast.

Reports from nearby Virginia today reported everything frozen stiff except early apples. It looked to farmers as though the winter was over, but this cannot be definitely ascertained until today's thaw allows more mature crops to be seen.

At Acotincome more than an inch of ice formed on nearly all trees. A repetition of freezing again tonight would be a disaster.

The thermometers stood at 30 degrees this morning in nearby Maryland. The cold was so severe that many leaves on trees, bushes and plants of all kinds had been frozen stiff.

Some growers who have early vegetables under glass started their fires and night heaters to keep the crops warm. Some said that the high winds, by drying out the plants, had done more damage than the cold.

Agreed, however, that repetition tonight of last night's freeze would result in a great financial setback through fruit damage.

Twenty-five degrees above zero was reported at Washington, D. C., and at Georgetown, Md., with ice formed on ponds. The reports stated that the high winds and cold had done much damage to the fruit crops.

Several days would be required, it was stated, accurately to estimate the damage.

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7-CENT FARE 10-CENT POWER UP

Commissioners Gave Serious Consideration to Compromise Proposal.

OYSTER TO PRESS PLAN TO AGREE ON VALUATION

Impounding of 1 1-2 Cents Each Kilowatt Hour Under Court Order Factor in Situation.

BY JOHN L. MARTIN.
Disclosures having an admittedly important bearing upon the question of rates for utility service in the District in the future today followed the action of the Public Utilities Commission yesterday in continuing for five months the present street car and electric light and power rates.

It developed that the commission gave serious consideration to a compromise proposal to establish a 7-cent fare, but restore the charge for electric service to the pre-war figure of 10 cents per kilowatt hour. Solution of the traction fare puzzle by some such method is indicated as a possibility unless plans for a merger take definite shape within the next few months.

Oyster to Push Proposal.
Another fact that came to light today is that Commissioner Oyster is preparing to push actively his suggestion for a compromise on the traction and power companies' valuations, with the object of establishing a basis for a merger. He has gone so far as to ask the traction companies and the electric utility companies to make an informal inquiry to become convinced that the plan is feasible.

The commission's action is that there should be a commission of six members—two representing the traction companies, two the electric utility companies, and two the public utilities board—to consider the points at issue, and to make a report to the commission.

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